

### Curculio Damage Heavy to Plum Crop.

The last number of Farm and Ranch contains a letter from Mr. H. M. Stringfellow. It explains itself and needs no comment:

I send you today, April 6th, some small Japanese plums, in which both the curculio and plum gouger, to my surprise, have already laid their eggs. Last season, the fruit was three times as large when they first began to attack. I think that was due to last season being earlier. It would seem that the insects are hatched out at a uniform date in spring, and the season now being late, my plums were attacked just after shedding their blossoms. In excuse of my neglect to observe the plums, having but a few of the Japan variety left, I will say that my experience with these pests is limited to the last two years, neither one having troubled my fruit before. It would seem that their preference is greatly for plums, of which I have a large variety, for, so far, not a peach has been touched, though growing alongside. I begin to think if I had no plums, I would have few or no worms in peaches, for I have examined quite a number of yards and find that peaches suffer very little where there are no plums nearby, in which they doubtless breed and attack peaches later.

Hereafter, I will spray the first time when the plum blooms begin to fall. This experience of mine seems to show that picking up and destroying all fallen and infected fruit is a mere waste of time. As far as I know, there was not a worm in any of my fruit last season, and yet now nearly all my remaining Japan plums have several punctures, both of curculio and the gouger. Where they came from is certainly a mystery. It would be safe to spray both peaches and plums when the blossoms dry up and begin to drop. As to the efficacy of this method, I propose to make a test on three of the old Elbertas alluded to in my last, and will spray this afternoon, one tree with plain whitewash and creoleum, one with wash alone, and a third with water and creoleum, to see which is the most effective. There are quite a number of plum trees nearby, and many of the Elbertas were wormy last year.

I don't know but those Elbertas have been the cause of my stumbling upon a way to insure all sod peaches absolutely against damage from a spring freeze as low as 20 degrees, the record in the government office here on March 20th. Appreciating the great service of the tree by which I am standing, as shown in the photograph exhibited at the Palestine meeting, and reproduced in the new edition of the New Horticulture, that being the one that bore the peaches which went to Rochester, N. Y., and back, I gave it and the four trees just beyond, a friendly treatment in the winter, as a result of which, to my great surprise, those trees are loaded with fruit, positively, as far as I know, the only Elberta peaches in the county except a few scattering ones on the other 35 trees, and a sprinkling on my own Elbertas. The

peaches now look fine and really should be thinned if all hang on. If they do, of which I feel very sure, I will notify the readers of Farm and Ranch, and every peach growing community in Texas should send a representative here to see what really may be called a peach phenomenon, a detailed account of which I got the printer in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to "sandwich" in after the plates were ready for the press.

And here I will say that the fruit growers of Texas, and the world—for its principles are of universal application, owe the Farm and Ranch Company, in whose journal they were first printed, a debt of gratitude for "going down into their pockets" in the cause of truth and progress, and bringing out this edition of the New Horticulture, the total cost of which they are paying. While none of them have experimented along these new lines, the astonishing results of my shipping experiments last summer, and the now general adoption and success of root pruning, satisfied them that this whole subject of horticulture reform was well worth investigating, though, of course, it is understood that the book and its principles stand strictly on their merits.

I neither received nor want one cent from the sale of this book, (nor have I received a cent from foreign sales, the right to publish having been given free to all), for the practice of its principles has made me enough to live comparatively easy on, the balance of my days. I do hope that the fruit growers of Texas especially, will show their appreciation of Farm and Ranch in their behalf. And here, let me give an incident that happened when the book first came out, twelve years ago. Thinking that a certain prominent fruit grower, since dead, would like to have a copy, I wrote to him. His reply came back: "Why should I buy your book, when you have already told us all you know in Farm and Ranch?" Now, I want to say I haven't yet told all I know in print—"by a jug-full." I have not yet told how I checked blight in my Hitchcock orchard, which stands today immune—a natural forest of pear trees, while Le Conte orchards all around are mostly dead. It is just as easy to throttle the blight bacteria as to muzzle the germs of "brown rot," and I can show here perfectly vigorous, healthy Le Conte and Kieffer pear trees, which I challenge any scientist, in or out of Texas, to inoculate with blight, and yet there are many blighted and dying pear trees all around. I have not yet told your readers how nature originates her grand fruit creations, or how any fruit grower can duplicate them, an illustration of which I give in the book, where a single peach seed has produced a peach even larger than Elberta and like it in every way except that it ripens a perfect succession. Of that peach Mr. Dixon wrote: "The Caution peach excited the admiration of the exposition officials and was photographed, whole and in sections." It is only one of ten Lampasas seedlings of superior excellence, all iron-clad as to frost, for all are now loaded, not only the original trees, but those budded from them.

I name, in the book eight Texas nurserymen, who knew nothing of the fact, to whom I will send buds free

## ACTIVE, EARNEST, PERSISTENT EFFORT

GENERALLY NECESSARY TO DISLodge AN ENEMY.

Energetic, persevering action is generally necessary to overcome the obstacles and attain great and noble ends in life. So, too, if one is afflicted with a dread disease which has fastened itself upon some of the organs of the body and become firmly seated as a lingering or chronic malady, active and persistent treatment is generally necessary to dislodge the enemy.

Since any medical treatment, however good it may be, must be long continued in order to be effective in old established and therefore obstinate cases, how important that the remedial agencies employed be of a harmless character. To be safe and harmless, when their use is thus protracted, they should be of such nature as to be easily eliminated or carried out of the system when they have performed their work, just as the refuse of food is carried out of the system. Most mineral medicines are not thus easily gotten rid of. Take arsenic, for instance, if introduced into the system in any considerable quantity it will lodge in the brain, liver, kidneys and other parts and there remain as a foreign body to set up irritation and disease for a long period of time if death does not sooner intervene. This is also true of most mineral medicines.

With medicines of vegetable composition it is different. They do their work by aiding the natural functions of the several organs of the body for which they have an affinity, and like the refuse of our food, are carried out of the system through the natural excretories—the lungs, skin, kidneys and bowels. Thus no injury is done to the system in cases where the use of such medicines is continued for a long period of time. Especially is this true if the medicine taken is free from alcohol. It is well known, however, that even small portions of alcohol taken for a considerable period of time will do serious injury to the bodily organs and functions and especially to the brain. How important then, in choosing a medicine for treating a malady of long standing, and when medicines must, in order to cure, be perseveringly taken for a considerable period of time, that those only should be used which are known to be free from alcohol and of vegetable composition.

With most medicines put up for family use and sold through druggists, their composition is kept a profound secret, known only to those who compound and put them out for sale. Any afflicted person who buys and uses them, does so, as it were, in the dark, if not indeed at his or her peril. They may and generally do, contain a very large percentage of alcohol or cheap whisky which thoroughly unfits them for protracted use. But this is not the worst fault of many of them, objectionable though it is. Narcotics and mineral poisons, which we have shown to be so harmful, especially when used protractedly, are contained in many of these secret compounds.

To overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal compounds, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for domestic use, and so has published broadcast and openly to the whole world, a full and complete list of all the ingredients entering into the composition of his widely celebrated medicines. Thus he has taken his numerous patrons and patients into his full confidence. Thus too he has removed his medicines from among secret nostrums of doubtful merits, and made them Remedies of Known Composition. By this bold step he has shown that his formulas are of such excellence that he is not afraid to subject them to the fullest scrutiny. He has come to believe, and is willing to concede, that his patients and all who take his put-up medicines have a

perfect right to know what they are taking into their stomachs.

Not only does the wrapper of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous medicine for weak stomach, torpid liver or biliousness and all catarrhal diseases wherever located, have printed upon it, in plain English, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small book has been compiled from numerous standard medical works, of all the different schools of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. One of these little books will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or by letter, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and requesting the same. From this little book it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medicines contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral agents or other poisonous or injurious agents; that they are made from indigenous, or native, medicinal roots of great value, the properties of which are extracted and perfectly preserved by the use of triple-refined, chemically pure glycerine of proper strength. It will also be found that the glycerine employed greatly enhances the curative principles of the several roots employed, as it is the best possible solvent of their medicinal principles, besides possessing intrinsic medicinal value of its own, being a fine demulcent, nutritive, antiseptic and antiferment.

From perusing this little book of extracts, it will be found that some of the most valuable ingredients contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, over-worked, "run-down," and debilitated women, were employed, long years ago, by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their squaws. In fact, one of the most valuable medicinal plants entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was known to the Indians as "Squaw-Weed." Our knowledge of the uses of not a few of our most valuable native, medicinal plants was gained from the Indians.

As made up by improved and exact processes, the "Favorite Prescription" is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health. It cures the backache, the dragging-down distress in the pelvic region, the pain and tenderness over the ovaries, dries up the pelvic catarrhal drain, so disagreeable and weakening, and overcomes every form of weakness incident to the organs distinctly feminine.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, the makers of which are not afraid to print their formula on the bottle wrapper, thus taking their patrons into their full confidence. It is the only medicine for women, every ingredient of which has the strongest possible endorsement of the most eminent medical practitioners and writers of our day, recommending it for the diseases for which "Favorite Prescription" is used. It is the only put-up medicine for women, sold through druggists, which does not contain a large percentage of alcohol, so harmful in the long run, especially to delicate women. It has more genuine cures to its credit than all other medicines for women combined, having saved thousands of sufferers from the surgeon's knife. It has restored delicate, weak women to strong and vigorous health and virility, making motherhood possible where there was barrenness before, thereby brightening and making happy many thousands of homes by the advent of little ones to strengthen the marital bonds and add sunshine where gloom and despondency had reigned before.

### Notice.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the E. O. Painter Fertilizer Company, will be held at the office of the company, in Jacksonville, Florida, on Tuesday, the fifth day of June, 1906, at 2:00 o'clock, p. m.

To receive the report of the Directors for the past year.

To elect Directors for the ensuing year.

And to transact any other business that may come before the meeting.

E. O. Painter Fertilizer Company,  
By D. A. Morrison, Jr., Secretary.  
Jacksonville, Florida, April 27th, 1906.

this season, for propagation and sale, as well as buds from two valuable, hardy apricots, both of which still have fruit on them. The above, with other new points, especially how to keep apples until spring, with quality unimpaired, are some of the things I have not heretofore told. This will deeply interest Texas growers later, for we have one of the best apple-growing countries in the world, for the trees bloom so late that the frost never injures them, and they are perfectly at home in all our rich valleys. In fact, West Texas, especially where irrigation is practicable, can grow winter apples equal to any region in the world.